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ABSTRACTFRUCTAN- AND/OR POLYDEXTROSE-CONTAINING DAIRY POWDERS.PROCESS FOR PREPARING SAME AND THEIR USE

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The present invention relates to fructan- and/or polydextrose-containing dairy powders. These powders are obtained by co-drying of the dairy and at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear
10 fructans, branched fructans, modified fructans and polydextrose. These powders improve the mouthfeel, texture and taste of the food compositions wherein they are used.

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AUSTRALIA

Patents Act 1990

ORIGINAL

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

STANDARD PATENT

"Fructan- and/or polydextrose-containing dairy
powders, process for preparing same and their use"

The following statement is a full description of this
invention, including the best method of performing it
known to us :

The present invention relates to fructan- and/or polydextrose-containing dairy powders.

10 It also relates to the use of these fructan- and/or polydextrose-containing dairy powders and to their preparation process.

A fructan-containing dairy powder is described in
15 JP-A-03 266 937. It concerns a powdered milk preparation obtained by mixing 2-5% fructo-oligosaccharides in a commercial powdered milk preparation and used for reducing suckling's green faeces.

Indeed, fructo-oligosaccharides and more general
20 fructans may have positive nutritional- and physiological effects in human and animal. Fructans are non-digestible low-calorie carbohydrates, they are not metabolized in the upper digestive track of higher animals and humans, they are fermented in the colon, as a result of which the bacterial
25 flora in the large intestine may be influenced in human beings and animals. Fructans are therefore frequently used as "functional food ingredient". Besides, they may also be used as fat replacement because they provide a smooth fatty mouthfeel, as well as a well-balanced round flavour. In low
30 fat food (light products), they are incorporated to improve the organoleptic properties, such as mouthfeel, taste and spreadability. However, in particular applications, such as

fat continuous products, they may give a sticky mouthfeel.

Polydextrose is a low-calorie food additive typically used as a bulking agent to replace higher caloric food ingredients, such as sugars and fats, in food compositions. However, this additive may have a bad influence on the taste and texture of certain food compositions wherein it is used.

The European Patent Application EP-A-0524484 describes a granular concentrate of tea wherein inulin is used as a carrier for tea which are co-spray dried.

The main aim of the present invention is to provide a food ingredient that can be used in food compositions and which overcomes the afore mentioned drawbacks.

Another aim of the present invention is to provide food products comprising fructan- and/or polydextrose-containing dairy powders that have an excellent taste and texture, as well as, when containing fructans, beneficial properties, such as the promotion of the proliferation of beneficial intestinal bacteria (*Bifidobacterium* species in particular), the reduction of lipid and cholesterol levels in the body and dietary fibre-effects.

Another aim of the invention is to provide a process to prepare these fructan- and/or polydextrose-containing dairy powders.

Other aims and advantages will become apparent in the description that follows.

The present invention relates to a particle or agglomerate comprising a dairy and at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear fructans, branched fructans, modified fructans and polydextrose.



The present invention relates also to a powder comprising the particles or agglomerates of the invention. The powder of the invention is differentiated from mere dry blends of the dairy and the one or more ingredients in that 5 it contains in each particle the dairy and the one or more ingredients.

Surprisingly, the applicant has found that incorporating fructans and/or polydextrose in the dried dairy ingredient eliminates almost completely the sticky mouthfeel 10 which one had when the fructans and/or polydextrose and the dairy ingredient are added as such to the fat continuous food products. Moreover, in the other type of food products the mouthfeel was also improved. For polydextrose, even the taste 15 was improved. Further, the applicant has found that the powders of the invention are much easier to disperse into a suitable solvent than the mere dry blend of the dairy and the one or more ingredients. In addition, it has been observed that the foam stability was also improved.

20 The particles or agglomerates of the invention may contain from 1 to 99%, preferably from 5 to 95%, by weight on dry matter of at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear fructans, branched fructans, modified fructans and polydextrose.

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By "fructan" is meant any compound in which one or more fructosyl-fructose linkages constitute a majority of the linkages, see article "Glossary of fructan term" (A.L. Waterhouse et Al., Science and Technology of Fructans, 1993, 30 p. 1-7), which is incorporated herein by reference:



By "linear fructan" is meant that the building units of the fructan molecules are almost free of branches.

By "branched fructan" is meant a fructan consisting of a main chain and one or more side chains. Branched fructans are described for instance in WO 91/13076.

By "modified fructan" is meant chemical modified fructan. One can have a chemical modification where the backbone of the polymer molecules are kept intact, for example etherified or esterified fructans. One can also have a chemical modification where the backbone molecules are modified, for example dicarboxy inulin. Modified fructans are described for instance in WO 96/01849 and EP-A-0657106.

The fructans may be of the inulin type or of the levan type. Inulin is a material that has mostly or exclusively the $\beta(2 \rightarrow 1)$ fructosyl-fructose linkage; a glucose is allowed but is not necessary. Levan is a material that has mostly or exclusively the $\beta(2 \rightarrow 6)$ fructosyl-fructose linkage; a glucose is allowed but not necessary.

Inulin may be native (in plants) or may be produced by micro-organisms. Chemically speaking, inulin is a mixture of poly- and oligosaccharides that almost have the chemical structure GF_n , in which G=glucosyl unit, F=fructosyl unit and n=number of fructose molecules linked to one another and ranging normally from 3 to 60 for native inulin or ranging from 3 to 60,000 or more for native inulin from genetically modified plants and inulin produced by micro-organisms. Inulin may be extracted from chicory roots (*Cichorium intybus*), tubers of Dahlia (*Dahlia variabilis*), Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*), bottoms of artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*) and genetically modified plants. Inulin obtained by micro-organisms is, for instance produced from saccharose by *Aspergillus sydowi* conidia in the presence of cysteine or by means of fructosyltransferase of



Streptococcus Mutans.

Another inulin type material suited to be used in the present invention is fructo-oligosaccharide. Fructo-oligosaccharides can be produced enzymatically from sugar 5 obtaining products of the GF_n type or can be produced hydrolytically from inulin obtaining a mixture of GF_n and F_m types with n and m ranging here from 2 to 20.

Commercial products of the inulin type suited to be used in the present invention are for instance

- 10 - Raftiline ® of ORAFTI that is chicory inulin. There are several qualities, e.g. Raftiline ® GR, ST or ST-Gel that all three contain at least 90-94 % inulin on dry matter. Another quality is Raftiline ® LS that is chicory inulin from which the sugar molecules were removed. Still 15 another quality is Raftiline ® HP that is a high performance inulin from which the smaller molecules were removed. See also the product sheets of these products dated 04/96 and distributed by ORAFTI;
- 20 - Raftilose ® of ORAFTI that contains mainly fructo-oligosaccharides produced by partial hydrolysis of chicory inulin. This product can be in the form of a syrup (qualities L30, L60, L85 and L95) or in the form of a powder (quality P95); see also the product sheets of these products dated 04/96 (for the syrups) or 05/96 25 (for the powder) and distributed by ORAFTI;
- 25 - Fibruline ® of COSUCRA which is chicory inulin; see also the product leaflet dated 9/90 and distributed by COSUCRA;
- 30 - Frutafit ® of SENSUS which is chicory inulin; and - Actilight of BEGHIN-MEIJI INDUSTRIES which is a fructo-oligosaccharide. This fructo-oligosaccharide is produced enzymatically from beetsugar and consists mainly of GF₂,

GF₃ and GF₄.

Although levan is found in grasses, industrially it is produced by micro-organisms. It may also be extracted from genetically modified plants.

Polydextrose is a randomly bonded condensation polymer of dextrose and polycarboxylic acids (e.g. citric acid). Generally, polydextrose comprises highly branched polymeric chains of dextrose wherein the linkage 1 to 6 10 predominates, and having a number average molecular weight between about 1,500 and 18,000. For instance polydextrose may be made by anhydrous melt polymerization using edible acids (e.g. mineral acids, carboxylic acids, polycarboxylic acids, citric acids) as catalysts and if desired, polyols (e.g. 15 sorbitol) as chain terminating agents. There is a variety of polydextrose and these different polydextrose modifications can have different properties as food additives.

A polydextrose suited to be used in the present invention is Litesse™, a polydextrose commercialized by 20 CULTOR FOOD SCIENCE.

The particle or agglomerate of the invention may consist of only the dairy and the one or more ingredients or it may comprise, beside the dairy and the fructans and/or 25 polydextrose still other food components such as cocoa, coffee extract, sugars and sweeteners, starch and starch hydrolysates (e.g. maltose, maltodextrins, ...), flavour components (e.g. smoke, fruit, herbs, spices and vegetable), colouring agents, stabilizers, anti-foam agents, anti- 30 oxidants, preserving agents, acids, salts, emulsifiers, anti-caking agents, fats and proteins.

The invention concerns also particles or agglomerates according to the invention that are coated with a component in order to improve the characteristics of the particle, such as for instance spreading lecithin on dried whole milk powder.

Today, the range of dried dairy available on the market is enormous and it continues to expand due to the development of processes to modify dairy product streams, the fractionation of milk into primary components and the better utilization of lower value dairy components. Therefore, according to the invention the dairy may be any dairy or dairy component that can be brought into the form of a powder, as such or by means of a drying agent, maltodextrin for instance. Advantageously, the dairy is whole, low fat or fat-free milk, buttermilk, whey, yoghurt, fermented milk, lactose, whey protein concentrates or isolates, caseinate, casein, cream, high fat concentrate or cheese.

The agglomerates are obtained in situ. The in situ agglomerates consist essentially of a core containing mainly either the dairy and optionally partly the at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear fructans, branched fructans, modified fructans and polydextrose or the at least one ingredient and optionally partly the dairy, and of a coating containing mainly all the remaining of the at least one ingredient, respectively all or the remaining of the dairy.

The present invention concerns also aggregates consisting of the particles or agglomerates of the invention. It is common knowledge that in dairy industries the small particles or the particles in general are aggregated for instance to obtain an easily dissolvable product. The

invention concerns also aggregates according to the invention that are coated with a component in order to improve the characteristics of the aggregate, such as for instance spreading lecithin on dried whole milk aggregates.

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The present invention concerns also powders consisting of only the particles, agglomerates or aggregates of the invention as well as mixtures of the particles, agglomerates or aggregates with other powdered food components such as for example the food components enumerated above.

The present invention concerns also a process for the preparation of a powder according to the invention.

15 According to the present invention, the process comprises preparing a liquid mixture of the dairy and the one or more ingredients, and drying the said mixture. Thus, both the dairy and the one or more ingredients are co-dried.

The liquid mixture of the dairy and the one or more ingredients may be prepared by any method known in the art to prepare liquid mixtures. For example, if both components are in powder form, the mixture may be prepared by mixing the components into a suitable solvent, e.g. water or by mixing first the dairy in a suitable solvent and then mixing the one or more ingredients in it. In general, the dairy will be in the liquid form and consequently, the one or more ingredients may directly be mixed into it. It should be noted here, that according to the invention it is not necessary that the liquid mixture is a true solution, it may still be a suspension or an emulsion. Indeed, it may be possible if one wants to prepare a powder of which the particles contain for example a high percentage of fructans, that the quantity of

these fructans will not dissolve completely. It suffices then that the suspension is thoroughly stirred in such a manner that the fructans are uniformly dispersed in the mixture just before to start the drying step. The fact that the fructans 5 are not totally dissolved may even be beneficial for the preparation of the powder according to the invention since the part of the fructans that is not dissolved will be finely dispersed over the mixture and act as seeds that will promote the formation of agglomerates.

10 The liquid mixture comprising the dairy and the fructans and/or polydextrose may be dried by any method that is used in the dairy manufacture. It should be noted that by "drying the mixture comprising the dairy and the fructans and/or polydextrose" is meant all the process steps necessary 15 in order to transform a liquid (e.g. milk) into a marketable powder. Thus, it will for instance include pasteurization, evaporation to a high dry substance, proper drying and any modification step. Drying technology frequently used in the dairy manufacture comprises spray drying, roller drying, drum 20 drying and freeze drying. However, in the process according to the invention spray-drying is preferred, since it is a relatively fast method and it works at lower drying temperature still giving a powder with excellent properties. Since spray-drying is well known in the dairy manufacture, 25 the kind of nozzles, the nozzle pressure, the difference in inlet and outlet drying temperatures and so on will not be discussed here; see also the book "Spray Drying Handbook" (K. Masters, 5th Edition, 1991), which is incorporated herein by reference. It will be obvious for someone in the art that one 30 has to adapt the drying parameters in function of the composition of the solution, suspension or emulsion to dry.

It is preferred that the process of the invention comprises also an aggregating step in order to obtain aggregates according to the invention. Aggregated particles, in general, are wetted and dispersed more rapidly than the 5 fine original powder. This will be favourable for the further use of the powder according to the invention. Aggregating technology is also well known in the dairy manufacture.

Aggregating may be done, for instance by rewetting. This method uses dry powder as initial material. To increase 10 the adhesive forces, the particles are moistened either by condensing vapour, atomized liquid, or a mixture of both. Depending on the process, aggregates are formed due to the collision and subsequent adhesion of the particles (fluid-bed technique, jet agglomeration), by balling (granulating disc, 15 cone or drum), or by particle adhesion in bulk material which is allowed to rest (belt agglomeration).

It will be also possible to aggregate by freeze-drying, but this is a relatively expensive method.

It is advantageous to combine the aggregating step 20 with the spray-drying step. The liquid fed to the spray dryer either in the form of a suspension, solution or emulsion, is finely distributed using a nozzle or a disc, dried and cooled in a connected fluidized bed from which the product is withdrawn in aggregated form. The fluidized bed is further 25 intended to separate the fines that, after passing through a cyclone, are fed back into the spray-drier, preferably into the sprayed liquid. The fluidized bed may also be integrated in the drying chamber. This spray-drying technology, in general, yields loose, sufficiently large aggregates. However 30 sometimes, it may be advantageous to aggregate a second time.

According to the present invention, it is also possible to prepare the agglomerates *in situ* in a spray

dryer. To this end, one will have a liquid supply and a solid supply. The liquid supply may be either the dairy or at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear fructans, branched fructans, modified fructans and 5 polydextrose, or a liquid mixture of the dairy and partially the at least one ingredient or the at least one ingredient and partly the dairy. The solid supply will be then respectively the at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear fructans, branched fructans, 10 modified fructans and polydextrose, or the dairy, or the remaining of the at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear fructans, branched fructans, modified fructans and polydextrose, or the remaining of the dairy. The liquid which can be in the form of a solution, a 15 suspension or an emulsion is fed into the spray dryer where it is distributed by a nozzle or disk and at the same time the solid is blown or injected into the dryer. So the solid becomes wetted and the liquid causing agglomeration of the particles. Thus the solid is essentially coated with the 20 liquid.

The particles, the agglomerates, the aggregates and the powders according to the invention are particularly suitable for use in the preparation of food, pet-food, feed, cosmetics and/or pharmaceuticals. Those kinds of product can 25 be mixed with other ingredients or can be used for the coating of said other food, feed, cosmetics or active ingredients of pharmaceutical compositions.

The powders according to the invention are particularly suitable for use in human food. Indeed, it was 30 found that the powders of the invention have a greater functionality and improve the body and the mouthfeel as well as the taste in the case of polydextrose. Therefore, the

powders of the invention can be used in foams and/or emulsions. Further the powders are suited to be used in table and butter spreads (oil-continuous or water continuous), cheeses (e.g. quark, cream, processed, soft and hard) and imitated cheeses, meat products (e.g. liver paste, frankfurter and salami sausages or meat spreads), chocolate spreads, fillings (e.g. truffle, cream, ...) and frostings, chocolate (dark, milk or white), confectionery (e.g. caramel, fondants or toffee), dairy products (fermented milk, dairy drinks or desserts), frozen desserts (ice cream, sherbets, ...), baked goods (cakes, ...), sauces and soups, coffee whiteners and so on.

The following examples, without being limitative,
15 are intended to illustrate the invention.

Example 1

This example relates to a process according to the invention to prepare a powder according to the invention.

The dairy is a skimmed milk with about 9 % dry matter. The following ingredients were used :

- a) Chicory inulin commercialised by ORAFTI under the trade name Raftiline® ST containing 96 % dry substance;
- b) Chicory inulin commercialised by ORAFTI under the trade name Raftiline® HP containing also 96 % dry substance;
- c) Polydextrose commercialized by CULTOR FOOD SCIENCE under the name Litesse™.

The liquid mixture was obtained by pouring the
30 inulin or the polydextrose into the milk under stirring. Heat was applied to dissolve entirely the inulin or polydextrose. The quantities of the components added to skimmed milk were such



that the following solutions (in percentage on dry matter) were obtained :

- 1) 50/50 skimmed milk/Raftiline ® ST
- 2) 50/50 skimmed milk/Raftiline ® HP
- 5 3) 85/15 skimmed milk/Raftiline ® HP
- 4) 50/50 skimmed milk/Litesse™

The solutions were then spray-dried. The inlet temperature of the air was about 180 °C and the outlet temperature of the air about 80 °C.

10 The obtained powders according to the invention were analysed in order to determine their composition. The ratio skimmed milk/inulin or polydextrose that has been brought into solution, is maintained in the co-spray dried powders.

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Example 2

This example compares the powders according to the present invention with powders obtained by the mere blending of the different components in food applications.

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The powders according to the invention are the powders obtained in example 1 and they will be enumerated in this example respectively 1, 2, 3 en 4. Four powders were also prepared by blending skimmed milk powder and Raftiline ® ST or HP or Litesse™ in such a manner that the same ratios skimmed milk/inulin or polydextrose are obtained as in the powders according to the invention; these powders are enumerated 1', 2', 3' en 4'.

In some applications also a reference (the product
30 without any added inulin or polydextrose) is used.

Application 1 : White chocolate spread

| Ingredients (in % (w/w)) | A | B | C | D |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Raftiline ® ST | 6 | 6 | | |
| Litesse ™ | | | 6 | 6 |
| Maltitol | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 | 23.05 |
| Powder 1 | 35.5 | | | |
| Powder 1' | | 35.5 | | |
| Powder 4 | | | 35.5 | |
| Powder 4' | | | | 35.5 |
| Krikol HI fat | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.1 |
| Vanilla | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Aspartame | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Lecithin | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

15 The ingredients, except for lecithin, are mixed in a Stephan mixer up to a 25 % fat level. The mass is then passed over a 3-roll refiner to obtain a fineness between 20-25 micron. Next, the remaining amount of the fat and the lecithin are added and the mass is mixed until homogeneous.

20 These fat continuous products were presented to a taste panel of 8 persons. The taste panel was asked to compare both products A & B and C & D; especially regarding stickiness in the mouth of the chocolate product. The taste panel distinguished significantly the product with the co-dried product, namely A, in comparison with B, it had almost no sticky mouthfeel anymore. A difference in taste between A and B was not mentioned. Product C had a better score regarding stickiness and taste as compared to product D.



Application 2 : Quark

Firstly, there are prepared 2 "cremes" containing 30% of respectively powder 2 and 2'. To this end, the powder is added to water at 50 °C; next the dispersion is sheared 5 with a Silverson high shearing unit during 10 minutes while maintaining the temperature at 50 °C. Then the "cremes" so obtained are cooled down to 35 °C. Two quark products were prepared by mixing thoroughly 90% quark and 10% of respectively the two prepared "cremes". The quark products 10 were stored in the refrigerator for 24 hours. Then, the taste and the mouthfeel of both products as well as of a 100% quark, were evaluated. Concerning the taste, no difference could be distinguished among the three products. The quark products containing inulin had a better mouthfeel than the 15 100% quark and the product containing the spray-dried powder according to the invention had a much creamier mouthfeel than the product containing the blended powder.

Application 3 : Chocolate mousse

| | 20 | Ingredients (in %) | A | B | C | D |
|--|----|---|------|------|------|------|
| | | Skimmed milk | 65.5 | 65.5 | 65.5 | 65.5 |
| | | Powder 2 | 5.0 | | | |
| | | Powder 3 | 5.0 | | | |
| | | Powder blended | | 10.0 | | |
| | 25 | 67.5% skimmed milk powder + 32.5% Raftiline ® HP | | | | |
| | | Powder 1 | | | 12.0 | |
| | | Powder 1' | | | | 12.0 |
| | | Sugar | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 |
| | 30 | Cocoa powder | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| | | Stabiliser Sherex IC9323 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| | | Gelatine SBI 80 B1s | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |

Except for the stabilizer, all ingredients were added to the milk and mixed for 1 minute with a hand mixer. Next the mix is pasteurized for 30 seconds at 95 °C. After cooling down to 70 °C, the stabilizer is mixed in it. The mix 5 is stored in the refrigerator for 24 h and then it is beaten up with a "Kitchen aid" during 15 minutes. The chocolate mousse is packed off and stored refrigerated for at least 24 hours before evaluation. The mousses containing the blended powders (B and D) had the less mouthfeel. The mousse 10 containing the co-spray dried powder with Raftiline ® HP (A) had the most fatty mouthfeel and it was much smoother. The mousse containing the co-spray dried powder with Raftiline ® ST (C) was rated with a better mouthfeel than the mousses containing the blended powders (B and D).

15

Application 4 : Fat free table spread

| Ingredients (in % (w/w)) | A | B | C | D |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Water | 73.0 | 73.0 | 59.0 | 59.0 |
| Powder 2 | 26.0 | | 40.0 | |
| Powder 2' | | 26.0 | | 40.0 |
| Salt | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 |
| Potassium sorbate | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| β-carotene | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Cream flavour | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |

25

All the ingredients are added to the water and then mixed for 1 minute with a hand mixer. Next, the mix is sheared with a Silverson high shearing unit for 10 minutes in a water bath at 60 °C. The mix is hot filled and then 30 allowed to cool down to 10 °C (in a refrigerator). The spread is evaluated after hardening for 2 days at 10 °C. The spreads

A and B had a too low gel strength and no difference in mouthfeel was distinguished between them. The spreads C and D had a right gel strength (230 g and 200 g respectively are measured at 10 °C with a Stevens Texture Analyzer.) They were 5 spreadable. The spread C had a smoother texture, more body and creamer mouthfeel than D.

It was observed in the applications 3 and 4, that the co-spray dried powders were much more dispersable in respectively milk and water, than the corresponding blended 10 mixtures.

Application 5 : Low fat (9% fat) spreadable processed cheese

| | | Ingredients (in % (w/w)) | A | B |
|----|---|--------------------------|----|----|
| 15 | Powder 2 | | 0 | 12 |
| | Powder 2' | | 12 | 0 |
| | Water | | 46 | 46 |
| | Full-fat cheese (Young Cheddar) | | 20 | 20 |
| | Low-fat cheese (Samsö 30+) | | 15 | 15 |
| | Sodium caseinate (Naca) | | 4 | 4 |
| 20 | Whey powder | | 2 | 2 |
| | Emulsifying salts (Joha S4 from BK Ladenburg) | | 1 | 1 |

The cheeses are grinded with a Stephan Universal Machine. All the other ingredients are then added into the 25 Stephan. The mix is heated up to 80 °C while stirring at 1500 rpm under a partial vacuum (-0.7 bar). The hot product is packed and then allowed to cool down to 10 °C. The processed cheese is kept refrigerated and evaluated 2 days after the preparation.

30 The processed cheese made with the "co-dried" powder has a more spreadable texture and a significantly

better mouthfeel than the product made with the "dry blend" powder. It is indeed less elastic and less sticky in the mouth. It shows also an improved melting profile in the mouth.

- 5 With the "co-dried" powder, the specific elasticity often associated with milk proteins has thus been reduced.

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THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

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1. Powder comprising spray dried particles which consist of a dairy and at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear fructans, branched fructans, modified fructans and polydextrose, and 10 which contain from 1 to 99 % by weight, preferably from 5 to 95 % by weight, on dry matter of said ingredient.

2. Powder according to claim 1, wherein the particles consist of a dairy and linear fructans, branched fructans and/or modified fructans.

15 3. Powder according to any of claims 1 to 2, wherein the fructans are of the inulin type.

4. Powder according to any of claims 1 to 2, wherein the fructans are of the levan type.

5. Powder according to claim 1, wherein the 20 particles consist of a dairy and polydextrose.

6. Powder according to any of claims 1 to 5, wherein the dairy is whole, low fat or fat-free milk, buttermilk, whey, yoghurt, fermented milk, lactose, whey protein concentrate or isolate, casein or caseinate, cream, 25 high fat concentrate or cheese.

7. Powder according to any of claims 1 to 6, comprising spray dried particles as defined in any of claims 1 to 6 which are in the form of agglomerates and/or aggregates.

30 8. Powder according to any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the spray dried particles or agglomerates comprise one or more other food components.

9. Powder according to any of claims 1 to 8, wherein the particles, agglomerates or aggregates are coated.

10. Powder according to any of claims 1 to 9, 5 consisting of a mixture of particles, agglomerates or aggregates as defined in any of claims 1 to 9 with one or more other powdered food components.

11. Process for the preparation of a powder as defined in any of claims 1 to 10, comprising the 10 following steps :

- preparing a liquid mixture comprising the dairy and at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of linear fructans, branched fructans, modified fructans and/or polydextrose;

15 - drying said mixture by spray drying,
- optionally an agglomerating, aggregating and/or coating step, and
- optionally a mixing step of the spray dried particles, agglomerates or aggregates with other food components.

20 12. Process according to claim 11, wherein the agglomerates or aggregates are formed in situ in a spray dryer by an aggregating step and/or coating step which is combined with the spray drying step.

13. Use of a powder as defined in any of 25 claims 1 to 10, in the preparation of food, pet-food, feed, cosmetics and/or pharmaceuticals.

14. Use according to claim 13, in the preparation of edible compositions, including foams, emulsions, table and butter spreads, cheeses and imitated 30 cheeses, meat products, chocolate spreads, fillings and frostings, chocolate, confectionery, dairy products, frozen

desserts, baked goods, sauces and soups, and coffee whiteners.

DATED this 17th day of July 1997

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